

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.19

March 20 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 55, 2 p.m.
Humidity 80 "

March 20 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 60 p.m. 66
Humidity 74 "

2863 日正初月二

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1915.

大英圖書館

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85 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIANS AGAIN IN EAST PRUSSIA.

GERMANY ADMITS INVASION, BUT ADVANCES EXCUSES.

Important Captures of Villages and Guns in Poland.

RUSSIAN BRAVERY IN BAYONET FIGHTING.

French Reports.

(Official Telegram from French Government, via Peking).

March 19.

The Belgian army continues to progress on the Yser. Artillery actions prevailed from the Lys to the Oise. The enemy cannonaded conquered positions north of Arns.

We continued to progress between Perthes and Souain, holding conquered trenches north of Perthes, in spite of three counter-attacks.

The ridge carried yesterday north of Mesnil is of the utmost importance. The enemy made vigorous attempts to retake it and counter-attacked in a desperate manner with a Leadwehr regiment, supported by the Imperial Guard. Our machine guns literally mowed down the Germans, and only a few escaped and were able to return to their trenches. The fruitless attempts made by the Germans during the last few days have brought to them very considerable losses.

A French aviator bombarded Conflans (on the railway line between Etain and Meiz).

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

Russians in North-East Prussia.

March 19, 3.15 a.m.

A Petrograd communiqué says:-

Fighting is proceeding near Tsuroggen and in German territory on the roads from Gorodza to Memel, where the Russians have captured two guns, four mitrailleuses and two automobiles laden with munitions of war.

The Russians captured several villages, also five guns, forty-two mitrailleuses and hundreds of prisoners north of Prajnyaz.

The German offensive on the Bzura and Pilitsa rivers, near Pozno and Lopuzzo, has been repulsed.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

Berlin Admits Fresh Invasion.

March 19, 3.15 a.m.

A Berlin communiqué admits that the Russians invaded Prussia to the north of the Memel on the 17th inst.

The communiqué declares that steps will be taken to expel the bands, which can only be described as incendiaries.

Heavy German Losses.

March 19, 4.10 a.m.

The Petrograd communiqué, continuing, says:-

The fortress of Pizemyl fires over one thousand heavy projectiles a day, but the losses of the besiegers average only ten daily. Fighting continues on the right bank of the Narow for possession of the villages and the dry ground. The fighting is pursued with fierceness and vigour despite the enormous number of trenches and wire entanglements on both sides.

In the attacking and counter-attacking, the villages often change hands eight times a day.

Mitrailleuses, mounted on the houses, sweep the streets with murderous fire and this is followed at nights by desperate bayonet battles, in which the Russians are magnificently brave.

The river Bawka has overflowed and flooded the German trenches near Dolotz.

The Germans maintain a violent cannonade on the left of the Pilitsa river.

Their losses in this region since the 5th inst. are estimated at no less than twenty-five thousand.

THE DYE INDUSTRY.

Report of the Tariff Commission.

The Tariff Commission, which has been making an exhaustive enquiry into the Government's aniline dye scheme, has issued an important memorandum upon the subject. In this memorandum the Commission sets out the extent to which this country is dependent on dyes imported from Germany, the importance of the many trades—cotton, wool, hosiery, carpets, linen, silk, leather and paper and stationery—which use these dyes, and a vast body of evidence from the leaders of these industries and from traders as to the steps which ought to be taken by the Government. The memorandum deals with some of the matters referred to in the above interviews, and sums up the questions at issue in the first paragraphs as follows:

The points for immediate consideration are: (a) Whether this revised scheme will secure the necessary support of the interests concerned. (b) Whether the dyes would be forthcoming in time to meet the approaching exhaustion of all available supplies. (c) What are the potentialities of the existing British chemical and allied trades at the present time. (d) Whether the present Government scheme is likely to make the most of those potentialities, and if not whether other means can be devised for achieving the object in view.

The evidence received by the Tariff Commission from the leading firms of makers and users of dyes in the United Kingdom goes to show that the potentialities of the country are sufficient to relieve any feelings of apprehension if the resources of British industry are properly organised and an adequate guarantee as to the future is given. There are held to be almost illimitable possibilities of adapting and expanding existing chemical industries for the production of aniline dyes; indeed, the problem is regarded as in a sense comparable with that which has been so successfully overcome under the pressure of war demand in obtaining enormous supplies of war material from industries established for other classes of production.

The general trend of the evidence received is that no guarantee would be considered adequate which did not include protection for the new industry.

GERMAN TRADE IN SHANSI.

Conservatism of British Merchants.

Kiangchow, March 3.—The general impression current amongst merchants and the intelligent classes is that the European war is over. By what means Germany colours Chinese rumour it is impossible to tell, but the shops are still crammed with German products, and where any line has been sold out a clever Japanese imitation takes its place.

How the Great Dune was Captured.

Paris, Feb. 10.—The story of the capture by the Allies of the Great Dune at Lombardzyde tells of the success of a clever ruse by the French Algerian troops, after their comrades had delivered many fruitless assaults. When night fell, 24 Algerians, clinging to the bellies of their horses, a la Cossack, made their way towards the German trenches. The Germans, seeing the supposed riderless horses, came out to capture them. The Algerians dropped silently to the ground, and then there was a sharp cry which sent the animals galloping back to the French lines. Immediately the 24 dark forms rose from the ground and hurled themselves upon the Germans in the trenches with bayonets and knives. Thrown into confusion, the enemy wavered, and their second line hesitated to fire for fear of hitting their own men. Reinforcements from the French lines dashed up, and the Great Dune was captured with only slight losses.

British in Somaliland.

London, Feb. 10.—The British forces in Somaliland have had some sharp fighting with the Dervishes. The latter, after a desperate resistance, were dislodged from caves and forts at Shimbauderris. All the forts were blown up, and thirty-two of the Dervishes were killed, including two of the headmen. The British had three native soldiers killed and 11 wounded.

Australians Under Fire.

Cairo, Feb. 12.—After failure in the attempt to cross the Canal at Tousoun on Tuesday night and Wednesday, the Turks did not make any further attack. They began to leave their advanced positions on Friday, since when they have been retreating. A fair number of battalions of regular troops appear to have been wholly or partly engaged at Tousoun.

Their losses turned out to be heavier than were at first supposed. Several days after the fight further dead were continually found in the Canal and desert.

Undoubtedly the Turks met an exceedingly fierce rifle fire, which caused most of the casualties.

The Turks must have lost 4,000.

The losses on our side were about 160 all told. Most of the wounded were in the left forearm. A few Australian troops were under fire, but no casualties were sustained.

The Maoris had two wounded,

one of whom has since died.

A Friend of the Kaiser.

Emil Herlich, a wealthy naturalised German merchant, said to be a friend of the Kaiser, has been arrested in Ottawa on a charge of treason. He is accused of assisting in the return of German reservists, but asserts that the allegation is malicious falsehood.

WAR ITEMS.

Chinese Boycott Against Japanese Goods.

New York, Feb. 28.—The Chinese residents in America, bitterly angered at Japan's demands to China, commenced a general boycott against Japanese goods several days ago. Part of the Japanese residents in America are advocating to institute a boycott against Chinese goods by way of retaliation.

Chinese Soldiers in Tsingtau.

The Japanese military authorities at Tsingtau have had the late Civil Administrator in Tsingtau under examination, and have discovered, alleges the *Hochi*, that during the siege of Tsingtau he enrolled a number of Chinese as soldiers. These auxiliaries were stripped of their military uniform just before the capitulation of the fortress, and so escaped being taken prisoners. Other complaints are made against the late Civil Administrator regarding the disposal of Government property and other matters. He is to be taken to Japan upon the conclusion of the examination. The decision of the Japanese authorities in regard to his treatment—whether he should be treated as a prisoner of war, as a spy, or an ordinary criminal suspect—still remains unsettled, but for the time being he will be interned at a depot as a prisoner of war.

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The Lord Chief Justice.

The real reason why the County Council refused to renew the licences was that the control of the company was in the hands of alien enemies?

Sir Robert agreed, and added that he contended that the Council acted in the discretion given them by law.

Counsel said he saw nothing in the statute to prevent it.

His Lordship.—But would not that be commercial intercourse prohibited by law?

Sir Robert said that was the first time the point had been raised. He added that he could see many ways in which picture theatres controlled by enemies could be used to prejudice the interests of this country.

Judgment was reserved.

ALIEN-OWNED CINEMAS.

Important Action Before The Lord Chief Justice

In the King's Bench Divisional Court last month the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Bray and Shearman dealt with a case in which the London County Council appeared to answer a rule calling on them to show cause why they refused to grant three licences for cinema theatres to the London and Provincial Electric Theatres Co., Ltd. It was explained that the company owned a large number of picture theatres in England, and three of these, at Notting-hill, Chelmsford, and Tottenham Court-road, had been licensed by the L.C.C. during the last three years. Now the Council refused the licences on the ground that the main body of the shareholders in the company were alien enemies.

Sir Edward Carson, K.C., and Mr. Walter Frampton were counsel for the Cinema Co., while Sir Robert Finlay, K.C., and Mr. Bedkin were for the L.C.C.

Sir Robert Finlay said that the company's capital was £41,000, divided into 80,000 shares of 10s. each and 20,000 shares "deferred" of 1s. each. The ultimate control of the company depended on the number of shares held. One hundred and fifty-two British subjects applied for 10,511 shares, worth £5,255 10s., and 39 Germans applied for 14,835 shares, valued at £7,417 10s. The explanation why they were German shareholders was that one of the directors was a native of Mannheim, who went to Germany and got his friends to subscribe for a further 41,000 shares. The majority of shares were held by alien enemies, but since the outbreak of war the company had no communication with those shareholders and no money had been sent to them.

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TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

On the left of the Pilitsa the German losses since the 5th inst. are estimated at 25,000.

Fighting is proceeding near Taurogen and in German territory on the roads from Gorodza to Memel.

The Russians have captured several villages, five guns, forty-two mitrailleuses and hundreds of prisoners north of Prajnyaz.

The fortress of Przemyl fires over a thousand heavy projectiles daily, but the losses of the besiegers average only ten a day.

Fierce fighting is taking place on the right bank of the Narow and villages often change hands eight times in the course of a single day.

A Berlin communiqué admits that the Russians invaded Prussia north of the Memel on the 17th inst., but declares that steps have been taken to expel these bands.

NEWS.

Further Notes on the Crisis appear on page 4.

Hongkong Twenty-five Years Ago appears under the heading "1890" on page 4.

The orders of the day for Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board are given to-day.

General news and an article headed "What to do after the War" appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 3 and Log Book on page 6.

American Aviator's Death.

Washington, March 15.—Mr. Lincoln Beachy, the American aviator, was killed during an exhibition flight over the grounds of the Panama-Pacific exposition on Sunday. A vast crowd saw Mr. Beachy fall from a distance of several thousand feet. It is believed that his machine was caught in an air pocket.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Wednesday, March 24.
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.
Ordinary Annual Meeting—noon.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.
Ordinary Annual Meeting—12.15 p.m.

Thursday, March 25.

China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
General Meeting—noon.
Wednesday, March 31.
The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., ordinary annual meeting of shareholders—11 a.m.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., ordinary annual meeting of shareholders—noon.

GENERAL NEWS.

Chinese Revolution Indemnities. The Quintuple Banks have informed the Chinese Government that of the sum of £2,000,000 set aside in the Re-organisation Loan for the payment of compensation for losses sustained during the Revolution, a sum of £1,375,000 still remains and is at the disposal of the Government. It is proposed to devote this sum to meeting certain short-term loans that have recently matured or are about to mature. It will be noted with interest that Japanese creditors are pressing claims for \$10,000,000. The long delay in settling the Revolution compensations arose from the fact that Japanese sufferers were the last to be brought to forego any claim for indirect damages. France, Russia and Germany forewent these claims long ago, in response to Anglo-American representations. Japan held out as long as possible, and only gave way when she had her short-term claims ready for presentation—*National Review*.

England's First National Loan. England's first national loan, raised by the Bank of England, was for a million and a quarter but the interest paid, 8 per cent., was not so modest. That end of the seventeenth century borrowing proved highly popular, not merely because of the high rate of interest and the unassimilable security, but because the well-to-do classes felt that in a National Debt they had the best guarantee against Jacobite plots. It was thought that if there was to be another Restoration there would probably be repudiation of the National Debt. So that the Debt gave the commercial classes and all the vested interests a sound reason for keeping on the side of the Protestant Succession.

The Defacing of Current Coin. Owing to the manner in which the people in the southern provinces of China deface and reduce the value of the silver coins by using steel obols, the Government has drawn up regulations forbidding the people to deface the new coinage in this manner. In these regulations a scale of punishment is drawn up for those who transgress the above order, the severity of the punishment being in accordance with the amount of dollars defaced, ranging from a fine of ten dollars to a fine of one hundred dollars and imprisonment according to the fifth grade. These regulations have been forwarded to the President for signature and promulgation.

Round or Flat?

Thus the *Chicago Herald*—The latest discovery by Wilbur Gler Voliva is that the world is flat. Columbus was mistaken and Copernicus was suffering from delusions when they expounded their theories. Voliva is coming to Chicago to speak in the tabernacle and to demonstrate that the earth is as flat as a pancake and that the Australians, instead of being on the other side of the world are on top, like the rest of us. Furthermore, he will demonstrate that the sun is only about 3,000 miles from the earth and that it goes round and round. Instead of lumping around among the stars, the earth floats on water, according to the overseer. To prove this he will tell the instances of Joshua, who commanded the sun to stand still, and Hezekiah, who made it move back ten degrees.

Prevention of Rice Smuggling.

The Shanghai Taeyin has received an order from the Governor of Kiangsu stating that the latter has learnt that unscrupulous merchants have purchased quantities of rice at Changsho and Wusieh in Kiangsu, and at Wuhu in An-hui, and smuggled them to ports in Shantung and Manchuria, and that such heartless trade, if true, will adversely affect the staple food of the people to a very serious extent, especially now when the next crop will not be available for a long time. He is instructed to request the Supervisor of Customs to ask the Commissioner of the Maritime Customs to order the examiners to make strict search for and detain all smuggled rice, that is, any rice for export unsupported by special permit. The Commissioner has appointed four additional examiners to do the work, as the number of original examiners, being only four, would be inadequate for the purpose.—*National Review*.

(Continued on Extra)

NOTICE.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.WHAT TO DO AFTER THE
WAR!Reaction Against Militarism
Must be Made Sharp and
Severe.

The great war now being waged cannot fail to be a source of sorrow to those who have cherished the faith that the cause of civilisation and humanity may some day triumph in the world, says Mr. Havell Ellis in an interesting article.

It is especially a source of pain to those intellectual workers—among them the present writer—who respect and admire the intellectual energy of Germany. It is sad for an Englishman who owes much to German scholarship and research, who is grateful to Germany for an appreciative reception of his work at a time when his own country rejected it, and who possesses valued friends in every part of Germany, to realise that his country is the foe of that land, and that Germans, even German scientists and German philosophers, are dancing with rage in their hatred of what they persuade themselves to be the greed and treachery and envy and brutality of England.

One may feel that, and yet entirely accept the attitude of one's own country. It is indeed remarkable that in England—apart from a few isolated individuals—there is only one attitude in regard to this war. Fifteen years ago, at the time of the South African war, it was very different. Then a very large party in England, including many of the best and most intellectual elements in the nation, were strongly opposed to the attitude of their own country.

It is not so now. During recent years there has been no warlike party in England, just as there has been no warlike party in France. There has been a section of opinion which was suspicious of Germany. But even that section was growing quiet at last and prepared to join hands with Germany. When at the end of last July the question of war was in the air English opinion was largely opposed to England's participation in war.

Honour and Self-Interest

Involves.

That opinion was altered in a flash when Germany violated Belgian neutrality. It was realised at once that both England's honour and England's self-interest were involved. A war against Germany would have appealed to only a small section of the English people; a war in defence of the rights of Belgium appealed to the whole country. For it must be remembered that (with whatever abberation) the sympathies and the interests of England have always been with small countries. There is, nominally, a "British Empire" but England remains, by the very facts of Nature, a small country, and its emotional and mental outlook is that of a small country.

By the very facts of Nature, a small country, and its emotional and mental outlook is that of a small country.

(Continued on Extra)

ALIEN MUSIC.

"A Music-Hall Man" and the
German Invasion.

Mr. Herman Finck wonders, in his humorous way, whether his visitor came to interview him as a German composer, or as the Englishman he undoubtedly is, through generations, to Dutch ancestry. "For," said he, "kind friends have asked, on postcards, if I come of the alien enemy!" Mr. Finck proceeded to express his satisfaction that the *Globe* should ventilate the subject of German or Austrian opera, even though his own withers are unwrung, happy in his circumstances as he is, and busily employed.

"I do not think," said he, "that the English manager is particularly anxious to employ the German or the Austrian. His glaring defect is a disposition to run in a groove, rather than to discover and exploit latent talent, plentiful enough at his own doorsteps. A fortunate accident reveals, say, 'The Merry Widow.' All the average manager can appreciate is his need of another 'Merry Widow' as Mr. Leslie Stuart says. This disposition to copy, rather than to initiate, is the worst feature of theatrical management and is responsible for much alien music. Germany sent one wonderful success to London; therefore, every London manager set his eyes steadfastly toward Berlin and Vienna; had ears for none but German or Austrian music. There was the same attitude towards ragtime.

"German and Austrian music has got its cue, I suppose. And I hope the day of the English composer has arrived or returned. He has proved in the past that he can do good enough work. But it is well if he have learned something from the German invasion. German trade in music has been carefully planned, as Mr. Stuart says, and assiduously enforced, by the omission of no precaution that could make for success. The German composer has been explicit in demanding every assistance that the mechanism of the theatre could give. The orchestration of a German score has been elaborately finished. Turn for a moment to the question of engraving; there is an important trade which it is open to this country to seize! Our enterprise has hardly been equal to theirs.

"I revert to the manager. If, at this juncture, an English composer should come forward with a brilliant and effective work, if it should duplicate the success of 'The Merry Widow,' would that mean an open market for all English composers, or would it mean that one fortunate composer became the cynosure of every managerial eye, and that, to the exclusion of his many able brethren, he was overwhelmed with commissions, and promptly worked to death—or played out?"

"This fatal disposition to make the invidious distinction of a country, or of an individual, is the greatest evil. It affects me identified as I am as a 'music-hall man.' It might occur to a

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable In Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1915.

PRAISE FROM SIR JOHN FRENCH.

Yesterday we published the text of Sir John French's despatch of February 16—an amplification of Reuter's wire of that date. Like its predecessors it is businesslike, pointed and modest; just the letter one would expect of a man who is too great a soldier to stoop to boasting; and not so businesslike, either, but that it can find room for generous commendation where such may be due. Indeed what stands out more strongly than anything else in the Field Marshal's statement, is his unstinted praise of a class of men that are unused to praise, except from quarters that do not matter: the Territorials.

The Territorials have been on their trial and, in spite of past military and civil prejudices and evil prognostications, have very considerably more than justified their existence. A man like Sir John French does not waste time in idle compliment, and "the bestowing of unearned sugar-plums"; and, when he says that these battalions are gaining the loud praise of Corps Commanders, we know that he means it. Those of our readers who have followed the articles by Kipling on the new army, which have been reprinted in the Telegraph, will read this testimony to our citizen soldiers' efficiency with special interest; for many of the men concerning whom those articles were written have since proceeded to the Front, to take their stand by the regular troops.

It may well be doubted if any other nation in the world could so readily have transformed the crude into the finished article in a few months. Before war broke out, the Territorials (old soldiers, of course, excepted) left much to be desired—as they would be the first to admit to-day; for a fortnight in camp, and periodical drills during the year, do not make the genuine and useful soldier. Generally the men were keen enough and willing enough, and the annual fortnight's training was frequently obtained at the expense of a much-needed holiday; but willingness is but the half of what Britain demands of her fighting men; much of the other half was, as often as not, lacking. But Earl Kitchener had not had time to ask the country for an auxiliary army when thousands of Territorials volunteered for active service, and, abandoning their means of livelihood, put themselves entirely in the King's hands, for him to do with them whatever necessity might demand. Since the beginning of the war every one of us has heard men say, "I would volunteer if I were sure of being sent to the Front." But the lads at Home who thus offered their services to the country had but slight hopes of ever going to the actual seat of war; or, rather, they looked forward to the bare possibility of going as being the highest recognition that could be conferred on them for their readiness to put themselves in training. Whether they realized it or not, they were exercising the biggest type of patriotism in thus placing themselves unreservedly at the Government's disposal, in the full knowledge that they might be destined to a long period of wearisome routine, curtailed liberty and hard work, without the compensation of being able to fire a shot at the enemies of their Homeland. In the fulness of time, however, it happened that the reward which they sought came to them: the chance to go and face the enemy. What use they have made of their chance, the Field Marshal's despatch tells

Americans and Culture.

An amusing story appears in some of the United States papers, to the effect that a New York publisher recently received from a local press-cutting agency a letter, to be forwarded to Mr. Oliver Goldsmith. The writer kindly offered to furnish the author of "The Vicar of Wakefield" from time to time with clippings concerning his "new book." There is a flavour of chestnut about the yarn, but that hardly affects the fact that such a howler is easily possible in America. Education in the United States, until the time when the women were allowed to have something like a controlling hand, was decidedly superior to that common in English schools; it was modelled, apparently, on a mixture of Scottish and Continental systems, the pupils as a whole were far keener after knowledge than English boys would be, and, even though the classics were neglected in many schools, the subjects taught were handled thoroughly.

The Swing of the Pendulum.

Then a new period appears to have arisen (we speak from information received from Americans themselves) during which young America found, like the immortal Huckleberry, that it "didn't take no stock in dead people;" the utilitarian was all that was wanted and the already neglected classics, whether Greek, Latin or English, became more neglected than ever. Then the women interfered, pointing out, rightly enough, that a mere business education was no education at all. They were listened to—in part—and the pendulum swung to where it is now: very much in the direction of effeminacy and sentimentalism; so that boys are being taught needlework and it is almost as much as a schoolmaster's freedom is worth for him to give one of his pupils a harmless but medicinal thrashing. That by and by Americans will find a reasonable medium in these matters we have not the least doubt. Their country has produced some of the deepest thinkers that the modern world has known, and will do so again. In art and literature its men have ranked high; it has had its Whistler, and also its Longfellow; its Whittier, its Lowell and its Emerson; and modern America will produce others as great, when it succeeds in first producing a public that thinks it worth while to give them a hearing. Until then there is still the chance that Mr. Oliver Goldsmith may go on receiving letters from persons who are fully persuaded that he is a contemporary of theirs, and possibly an ox-Manila journalist.

Italy's Admiration for Britain.

There are useful moral lessons, for those who choose to see them, in a passage from an Italian paper which we re-printed in last night's issue, and which speaks of Italy's unqualified admiration for the British Empire. Says our contemporary: "None is more marvellous, more spontaneous, more living, and adaptable or more calculated to arouse our emulation and envy than the Great British Empire." We Britshers know that this is true—but is it good for us to be told it too often? That we should be reminded of it occasionally, i.e., perhaps, desirable; for so we are the more likely to reflect on what a high reputation we have to live up to. If, however, we are going to lay this flattering fact to our souls too much and too often, there will be more than a chance of national "swelled head." As we have remarked before, this war came just in time; just when it was needed to put the extinguisher on the "hub of Creation" spirit which the consciousness of the great deeds of our fathers had engendered in us. Those who ponder for a moment the ungrudging praise which this Italian paper has bestowed upon our nation, will surely feel that such praise is worthless—nay, decidedly harmful—unless it is going to act as an incentive to us all, by becoming modesty, by self-denial and by the exercise of both moral and physical courage and endurance, to keep it at Empire in the high place which all nations (including Germany, to its own sorrow and mortification) concede to it to-day.

Victoria Theatre.

There was quite a packed house at the Victoria Theatre last night, when the principal item on the bill was the long, six-part drama "The War of Wars"—especially interesting in that it contains some pictures that were taken on the battlefield during actual fighting. In addition there were two particularly uproarious comicks: "One Round O'Brien" and "A Bowring Match," the most amusing we have seen for some while.

THE "YELLOW DRAGON."

The March number of the *Yellow Dragon*—the Queen's College monthly magazine—is an interesting one, though we miss some of the customary features that help to brighten it. It contains a report of His Excellency's speech at the annual prize distribution, and a spirited account of how the Australasian tiger is hunted. Judging from the measurements of the noble animal in question, this weird marsupial must leave the ichthyosaurus well behind, and be a not altogether despicable rival of the yellow dragon himself.

We are asked to state that the March edition of the *Yellow Dragon* was inadvertently sold out on the day of issue without reserving the necessary copies for annual subscribers. The Editor invites letters of complaint from those who did not receive copies and undertakes in each case to forward two copies of the April number, which will duly appear on April 1st.

DAY BY DAY.

THAT LOAD BECOMES LIGHT WHICH IS CHEERFULLY BORNE.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 58;

clear.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 51;

clear.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph

published 35 columns of solid

reading matter. To-day there

will be 37 published.

The Mails.

American Mail.—Arrived per a.s.

Atlantique last evening.

French Mail.—Closed per a.s.

Atlantique to-day at 11 a.m.

Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s.

Chicago Maru at 11 a.m. to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s.

Liangchow at 4 p.m. to-day.

Up to the Minute.—Share

Market News.

Closing prices:

Yangtze—\$235.

Steamboats—\$22, buyers.

Luzon—\$27, buyers.

Riob—\$44, buyers.

China Providents.—\$71, sales and buyers.

Cements—\$6, buyers.

Ropes—\$27, buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on

demand to-day is \$9.13-16d.

Lawn Tennis Entries.

Entries for the H. K. C. C.

Lawn Tennis Tournament close

to-day.

Leaving for Home.

Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Harting and Hastings, solicitors, leaves for Home on Thursday next.

From Home.

Mr. R. MacGregor, Secretary of the Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., returned from Home leave yesterday.

A Valuable Ornament.

At Mr. G. P. Lamerton's sale of curios on Thursday, Mr. Ho Kom-tong paid \$1,850 for a sang de boeuf ornament.

Remanded.

The Chinese charged at the Police Court, this morning, in connection with the theft of a ton of coal from Tsai-koo Dock, were remanded.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Lau Ue-fong, \$100; Chan Kai-ming, \$100; Chan Kan-zu, \$100; Chow Shan-shan, \$100; Tsan Chun-hang, \$100; Tege Yam-chi, \$100; Ming Sun Bank, \$100; Ming Kee, \$100; Chong Wo, \$50; Wong Ta-nung, \$50; Yeung Sing-un, \$50.

Theatres.

There was quite a packed house at the Victoria Theatre last night, when the principal item on the bill was the long, six-part drama "The War of Wars"—especially interesting in that it contains some pictures that were taken on the battlefield during actual fighting. In addition there were two particularly uproarious comicks: "One Round O'Brien" and "A Bowring Match," the most amusing we have seen for some while.

THE "YELLOW DRAGON."

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE INVASION OF PRUSSIA.

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The Dollar.

March 20.—The rate of the

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The Alice Memorial Hospital.

March 14.—In another column

we publish an appeal to the com-

munity from the Finance Com-

mittee of the Alice Memorial Hos-

pital, to which we would

direct special attention.

The appeal speaks for itself, and we

feel sure that it will not speak in vain.

A vast deal of invaluable

work has been done in aid of the

struggling and suffering poor by

this useful institution, and

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

A Denial of Discrimination and Indifference.

The form through which the Administration has denied current charges that the United States Government has been partial to the Allies in the present war is somewhat unusual; but the statement is clear and convincing as well as specific and exhaustive—it fills over four closely printed newspaper columns.

The statement, signed by Secretary Bryan, and doubtless carefully prepared as to the detail by the experts of the State Department, is a reply to a letter from Senator Stone, of Missouri. Senator Stone is Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate. There is a large German population in St. Louis, and he has received from German-Americans in his State many protests against alleged partiality by our Government. It is quite natural, therefore, that the question should be raised in his form.

We (New York *Outlook*) briefly paraphrase here some of the things pointed out by Secretary Bryan, although we advise all our readers to take the trouble to obtain and read the complete document, both on account of its importance at the present juncture and as a most instructive discussion of international law. We are all the more pleased to recognise the value of this document because we have dissentied positively from the "Administration's course in other matters, and have criticised the views and the spirit of the Secretary of State.

Wireless messages are "censored" and cable despatches not, because a belligerent nation can cut—and in this way has cut—submarine cables, but cannot intercept wireless code messages; so that war orders by wireless may be sent out from a neutral country to belligerent war-ships, thus making the neutral country a base for naval operations. As to charges that American letters on neutral ships have been destroyed, the truth is that all the combatant nations have censored mail and all have held back letters, but there have been no charges filed with our Government that mail has been destroyed. Neither have American ships been detained or searched for German or Austrian subjects, with two exceptions, as to which our Government has made vigorous representations to the offending nation. It is charged that Great Britain has violated the rules of the Hague Convention and the Declaration of London as to contraband, which is met with the plain statement that there is no Hague Convention rule on the subject, and that the Declaration of London is not in force. Wherever seizures and detention were, in the opinion of our Government, contrary to international law it has made earnest representations to Great Britain. In this connection it is pointed out that our protests are sometimes limited by the fact that some practices and doctrines which now bear hardly upon neutrals were adopted by the United States when it was a belligerent.

Certain other complaints, as that Great Britain now for the first time includes copper and other things as absolute contraband, and as to interference with American trade to neutral countries and to Germany and Austria, are answered also by reference to the protest formally made to Great Britain by this country, or by a denial that the charges made have a basis in fact. When new conditions arise, new rules as to contraband may be made for itself by any combatant nation; thus copper, petrol, rubber, and other substances are to-day of great use in war, while they were not so formerly. The assertion that the United States has not interfered with the sale to the Allies of arms, horses, and munitions of war generally is answered by reciting the basic principle of international law that neutral citizens have a perfect right to sell such things to combatants and have always done so in all wars; for instance, in the Russo-Japanese War and in the Balkan War German manufacturers sold arms to the belligerents without

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output to date for the current month is as follows:

1	Tons	231
2	"	249
3	"	228
4	"	259
5	"	220
6	"	220
7	"	217
8	"	232
9	"	243
10	"	250
11	"	238
12	"	258
13	"	234
14	"	227
15	"	231
16	"	235
17	"	251
18	"	232
19	"	231

Belgians Try to Escape. Amsterdam, Feb. 13.—Thirteen hundred young Belgians were arrested while trying to escape toward Holland. Twenty-five were shot between Turnhout and Maaseyck, while making a similar attempt. At the same time a number of smugglers were shot.

the slightest limitation or objection by anybody. It is the business of a belligerent, not of a neutral, to keep arms from an enemy. As to the charges that the United States ought to, but did not, suppress the sale of dum-dum bullets to Great Britain, it is shown that wherever changes have been made thorough investigation has followed at the factories, and that no evidence of such sale was forthcoming nor has since been produced by the persons making the charge, although the records of the manufacturers were laid before them.

It is asserted that British ships have been allowed to lie off American ports too much; if ships are not actually in American waters we cannot interfere, but international law recognises "boycotting" as an offensive practice, and we have notified both the British and the Japanese Governments that this is objectionable to our Government. It is charged that Great Britain has disregarded American citizenship papers and passports. The fact is that we have had some trouble of this kind with all the belligerents, have protested in every case, and have obtained better condition; the worst thing in this direction came to a head in the arrest of four persons of German nationality who obtained (or are charged with obtaining) American passports under pretence of being American citizens. As to loans from financiers in this country to belligerents, the Government has no right to prevent such loans, but in one case at least the President, by expressing his wish has exerted his influence against a proposed loan, and it was not carried into effect.

So with half a dozen other classes of charges of a minor nature put forward by German sympathisers through Senator Stone; in each case the facts are given, and it is very hard to see how any person who really advocates non-participation in conduct by our Government can doubt that genuine effort has been made to avoid discrimination, and to follow recognised principles of international law whether they help or hinder either of the combatant countries. Particularly, we note a clear statement as regards the Declaration of London, which ought to put at rest the frequent implications in the press that the United States or Great Britain or any one else is bound by that Declaration, except so far as the country concerned has voluntarily stated its intention to follow its doctrines.

No doubt the circumstances of this war, and especially of the sea side of the war, are such that one side suffers more than the other when the laws of war and international practice are strictly followed. That, however, is not the business of our Government. To strain those laws or to change those laws during the war so as to help or injure either side is the one thing that most of all must be avoided by a nation which is honestly seeking to be neutral,

THE TREACHERY OF MARITZ.

How Union Troops Went Over to the Germans.

A graphic account of the betrayal of six hundred Union troops to the Germans by the traitor Maritz, published in the *Transvaal Leader*, is transmitted by the *Central News*. The writer is Mr. Albert Millin, an attorney of Springbok, Namaqualand, who, at the outbreak of the war, joined the Union Defence Force in that town, was promoted Quarter-master-Sergt. by Maritz, was taken prisoner by him at Keimoes on October 10, and reached his home again about a fortnight ago.

"We remained in camp at Keimoes," he says, "for about six weeks, and in the first week of October orders came from Maritz for 200 troops, comprising the Calvins, Clanwilliam, and Knersdien men, to strike camp and trek toward the German border. Two days later the remaining men in camp, altogether about 300 men, likewise trekked in that direction.

After two days' riding we came to a farm called Bokseput, where we met the first two hundred men. We had hardly off saddled at the farm when we were ordered to saddle up and return to Kakamas—another day and night on horseback. An hour outside Kakamas we were once more turned about, this time making for Keimoes, where we arrived on the morning of the 10th of October, 1914.

"The village of Keimoes was crowded with German troops, our men and officers were walking and talking among them on the friendliest possible terms, and the German and the old Transvaal Republican flag were flying side by side. In a very short time we were made fully aware of the position. The act of treason which led up to it was being freely discussed by everybody, and then I realised that we had been caught like rats in a trap. But a further shock awaited me. About half an hour after our arrival we were summoned to fall in before Maritz who then addressed the crowd. He stated that he was going to fight against the Union, and called upon all who were unwilling to follow him or had the English feeling in them to stand on one side.

This speech was followed by a short speech in German by the representative of the Governor-General of German South-West Africa. Then followed a scene which can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. All our men started to shout, cheer, and throw up their hats—all except ten of us, who stood there looking, I suppose, more dead than alive. Just imagine, out of six hundred men actually trekking towards the border to invade German territory only ten refused to turn rebels. Our captain managed to extract a promise from Maritz that we should not be sent to Windhoek, but should be kept as prisoners with him until such time as a common enemy would drop us near our homes. This was on condition that we did not attempt to escape."

The writer proceeds to give details of fights already reported, fights in which Maritz permitted the ten loyalists to remain inactive. They were given plenty of food, but were allowed very little clothing. Finally they were set free forty miles from a Union troop frontier post.

De Wet's trial was continued at Bloemfontein to-day when the evidence related to the rebel occupation. The postmaster at Vrede refused to let the rebels into the office as they smashed the door. The postmaster was flung on the floor and one rebel put his foot on his chest. Finally De Wet told the postmaster that he could go home, adding "but remember I shall hold a meeting in the Church-square in an hour's time where all must hear a great man talk."

The Late Mr. Colquhoun's Estate. Mr. Archibald Ross Colquhoun, 68, of Lyndhurst Gardens, Kensington, W., the well-known traveller, author, and journalist, and editor of the monthly journal of the Royal Colonial Institute, left an settled estate £1,307.

NOTICE.

WE ARE PREPARED TO DELIVER OUR

MILK AND BUTTER

TO ANY ADDRESS IN THE CITY, THE PEAK, EAST & WEST POINT, QUARRY BAY, KOWLOON & CANTON

TWICE DAILY.

ORDERS FOR MEATS AND ALL DAIRY PRODUCE CAN BE REGISTERED AT OUR TOWN DEPOT OR AT OUR BRANCHES AT THE PEAK, QUARRY BAY, KOWLOON, & SHAMEEN.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.



VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Joined.—Pte. C. H. Cotton joined the Corps on 19th March, allotted Corps No. 1779 and posted to Signalling Section.

Resignations.—Pte. R. Kennedy (No. 1338) is permitted to resign, dated 20.3.15. Pte. F.W. Lager is permitted to resign, dated 19.3.15. Pte. L.A.V. Ribeiro is permitted to resign, dated 18.3.15.

Applications for Leave.—Members of the Corps are reminded that all applications for leave of absence from the Colony must reach the Orderly Room through O.C.s Companies or Sections.

Dismissal.—Reference Corps Order No. 2 of 13.3.15, No. 1 Section Artillery Battery and Left Section M.G. Co. will not be on duty during the week ending 27th instant. The Guard at Mount Austin Barracks will be mounted at 10.15 p.m., instead of 7 p.m., in future.

Business & Private Addresses and Telephone numbers.—Alterations in these must be notified immediately to the Orderly Room through O.C.s Companies or Sections.

Transfer.—No. 1782 Pte. J.P. Middleton from H.K.V.R. to Engineer Co., dated 20.3.15.

Leave.—Pte. H. W. Lester is granted leave of absence from 26.3.15 to 26.3.16.

Parade.—Parades for Monday, 22nd instant:—Units on duty at Headquarters and Mount Austin Barracks, under officers on duty. 5.15 p.m., recruits for units not on duty as above, drill at Headquarters under Sgt. Bullock. Remainder, nil.

Detail.—Officers on duty, Capt. Wood, Lieut. Kennett and Lieut. Baby, Orderly Officer, Lieut. Kennett, Orderly Sergeant, Corp. Bolton, Medical Orderly, Private Thomson. To furnish Guard: At Volunteer Headquarters: 7 p.m. to-day to 7 p.m. to-morrow. Right Section M.G. Co.; 7 p.m. to-morrow to 7 p.m. 22nd inst. Centre Section M.G. Co.; 7 p.m. 22nd to 7 p.m. 23rd inst. Civil Service Company. At Mount Austin Barracks: 10.15 p.m. to-day to 7 a.m. to-morrow and 10.15 p.m. to-morrow to 7 a.m. 22nd inst.—No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

COPENHAGEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

I HE Steamship

"ARABIEN," having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 26th of March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 26th of March, at 10 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 2nd of March, 1915, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

THORESEN & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1915.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

NEW STOCK
OF
REGULATION

MARCHING BOOTS
FOX'S SPIRAL PUTTEES.

16 DES VOEUX ROAD 16

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 315.

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS TAILORS.
NEW CONSIGNMENT OF SPRING GOODS.
NOW ON SHOW
FLANNELS, SAXONIES, CASHMERES,
ALPACAS, LINENS.
Fit & Style Guaranteed.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS and RECORDS.



SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD.
CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG and DANCE.

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

"JEWEL." Tel. 1322



A TYPICAL FOOD

"D.C.L."

MALT EXTRACT

WITH

COD LIVER OIL

THE DISTILLERS CO., LTD.

EDINBURGH.

PRICES: 1 LB. JAR \$0.80

2 " 1.50

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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For Steamship. On

SINGAPORE	Fooshing	Sat., 20th Mar. at noon
MANILA	Yuenang*	Sat., 20th Mar. at 3 p.m.
TTSIN	via S'tow & W'wei Cheongshing*	Sun., 21st Mar. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Mausang*	Wed., 24th Mar. at noon
S'PORE, P'ang & C'outa	Namsang*	Wed., 24th Mar. at noon
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang*	Sun., 28th Mar. at d'light
S'PORE, P'ang & Calcutta	Kutsang*	Thur., 1st Apr. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Foosang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tsinhsin, Dulny, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanad, Dan, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
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For	Steamer.	Date of Departure
LONDON	Carnarvonshire	11th April.
LONDON	Monmouthshire	5th June.

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REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

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NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

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SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEWORKERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

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Pumps empty Dock in 2 3/4 hours.

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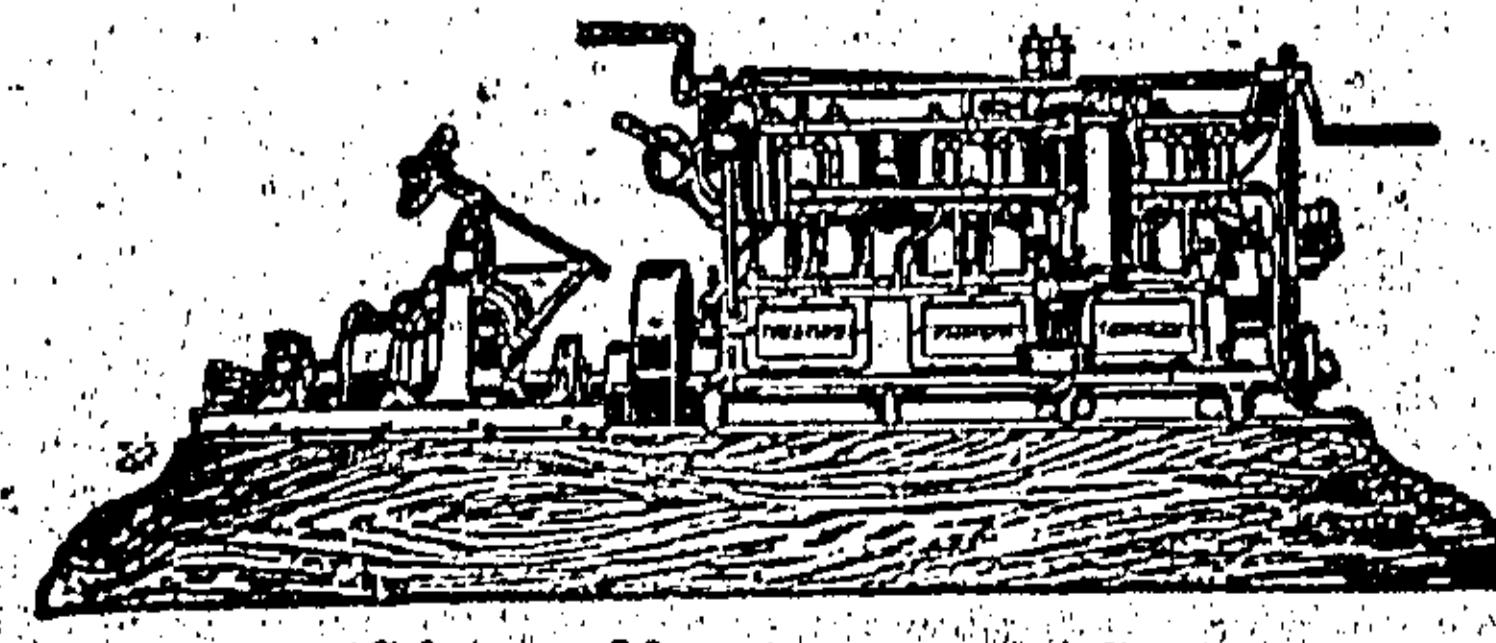
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Marseilles, London & Liverpool	O. of Corinth	B. L. L.	20, Mar.
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L'dom, via S'pore, P'ang, C'bo, &c.	Namur	P. & O.	31, Mar.
London	Car'shire	J. M. Co.	11, Apr.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via, B.C., T'ma via S'hai & Japan	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	20, Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai etc.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	23, Mar.
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New York via Panama Canal	St. Egbert	D. & Co.	25, Mar.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minneota	N. Y. K.	27, Mar.
New York via Ports Suez Canal	Lennox	D. & Co.	27, Mar.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c. China	P. M. Co.	30, Mar.	
San F'co via M'a & Japan &c. Manchuria	T. K. K.	6, Apr.	
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c. Nippon M.	P. M. Co.	27, Apr.	
Port via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	11, May

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, Apr.
Australian Ports	Empire	G. L. Co.	20, Apr.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe & Moji	Umaria	D. S. Co.	20, Mar.
Bombay, via S'pore & Colombo	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	20, Mar.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nore	P. & O.	20, Mar.
Tientsin via Weihaiwei	C'ching	J. M. Co.	21, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Simons	M. M.	22, Mar.
Shanghai & Kobe	Yasaka M.	N. Y. K.	22, Mar.
Calcutta, via Singapore etc.	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	23, Mar.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Luzon M.	O. S. K.	23, Mar.
Shanghai	Kanshaw	B. & S.	23, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	25, Mar.
Shanghai	T'ipanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
	T'itaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	T'ikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	T'jimaneek	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	T'jilatap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
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MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

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MARSEILLES & LONDON	City of Corinth	24th March.
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"	City of Newcastle	26th May.

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For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1915.

General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. ss CHINA sailed from Yokohama on Friday, March 12, for Hongkong, via Manila.

The P. M. ss MONGOLIA arrived at San Francisco on March 16.

The P. M. ss MANCHURIAN sailed from Yokohama on Friday, March 19, via Manila for Hongkong. The mails have been transferred to the ss. TAMBA M. of the N.Y.K. Line, which is scheduled to arrive Hongkong on the 28th inst.

The ss. TENYO MARU will leave for San Francisco, via usual ports, on Tuesday, 13th April, at noon.

The Barber Line ss. BOLTON CASTLE

for Hongkong via Panama Canal left New York on the 21st January and is therefore due to arrive here about the beginning of April.

The T.K.K. ss. SHINYO MARU will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via usual ports, on Tuesday 11th May, at noon.

The ss. SANGOLA sailed from Calcutta on the 3rd Inst. and may be expected here on or about the 25th Inst.

The E. & A. ss. EMPIRE left Sydney for this port via Queensland Ports and Manila on 6th Inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 8th Inst.

The Ben Line ss. BENVORLICH from Middlesex and London left Singapore for this port on 17th Inst. and may be expected to arrive here on the 23rd Inst.

The Australian Oriental Line ss. CHANGSHA left Port Darwin on 16th Inst. for this port via Phillipine Ports and may be expected to arrive on or about 28th March.

The ss. UMARA from Calcutta left Singapore on the 19th Inst. and may be expected here on or about the 25th Inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Hongkong

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1915.

GERMANY IN WAR TIME.

A DUTCH BUSINESS MAN'S IMPRESSIONS.

Things that have Changed.

The English Air Raids.
The following article is contributed to the London *Morning Post* by a Dutch man of affairs, who has quite recently returned from a visit to Germany.

I recently had occasion to visit Germany to transact business in Hanover, Cologne, and Berlin, and now, on my arrival in England, via Rotterdam, it is interesting to record a few facts and impressions obtained during the visit. I may say that I am no stranger to Germany, as I have a branch establishment of my business in Berlin itself, or perhaps I shall be more accurate if I use the past tense, and say "had."

I found a very similar state of affairs in each city I visited, the only apparent change being in the numbers of soldiers to be seen. Shop business very slack indeed, except in those shops supplying military specialties. Trams, buses, cabs run much as usual, and trains punctual to the minute. Amusements still going on to a limited extent; theatres open as usual. The theatres I visited all were presenting military plays, but except on Saturdays and Sundays they had very small audiences, although only half prices were being charged.

In Hanover there is a tremendous number of soldiers to be seen, as it is the centre of a huge camp for the training of recruits. These recruits it is interesting to note, are receiving very short training—anything from eight to twenty weeks being deemed sufficient, as they have mostly been drilling for some time in organised bodies similar to English drill corps. In Colognes there was a special change to be noticed, as at night the city is very considerably darkened, as a result of the air raids. At 1 a.m., all lights are extinguished, instead of going on until 4 or 5 a.m., as in normal times. Apparently the English airmen missed doing considerable damage by a very small margin, as they only failed to hit the engine-houses of the gasworks by about 200 ft., and shattered many windows and doors of the works with the force of the explosions of their bombs. They also only just failed to hit the Zeppelin sheds, getting very close indeed—a different result from Dusseldorf, where they undoubtedly did very considerable damage.

Anti-aircraft guns and powerful searchlights have been erected to guard against a similar attack, and skilled gunners have been withdrawn from the front to man them. Similar precautions have been taken in Dusseldorf and elsewhere.

As to Berlin, it is difficult to describe the change. To the comparative stranger no change is observable; but the habitudes notices quite a different atmosphere. There is a feeling that the very normal appearance is forced. The only difference in the streets is the disappearance of the motor-lorry, which has taken itself elsewhere. Flags are rather overmuch in evidence to celebrate victories which occur in the daily official bulletins. It is still possible to lunch, etc., in Berlin very nearly as cheaply as before; but it is noticeable in restaurants and train-cars that whereas bread was formerly provided free, now a charge of 10pf. is made, and also 10pf. for the Red Cross. Also, the rolls are made just half the usual size. In the bakers' shops there are now loaves marked K.B., which signifies "Kartoffel Brod" (potato bread). People

are exhorted to buy this bread in order to economise supplies; and the Emperor's example is brought to the public notice. As a result the bread is known as Kaisers Brod, the initials being appropriate. Fish and pork are the cheapest articles of diet, as mutton comes in from the Baltic, and an order has been issued to kill off a large percentage of pigs in order to cure the flesh for bacon and ham for the troops, and also with the idea of making a large saving in the meat consumed as pig food.

A Warning Word.

Everyone seems to be seriously affected by the war, except the army contractors, who swarm in the hotels. Although a Moratorium does not actually exist as such, yet precisely similar conditions prevail. A foreigner, although neutral, stands no chance of being paid a debt at present, and he has no power to sue for recovery.

Now as to general information gathered from conversations with people whom I know in various places I visited. There is now no longer prevalent the original fixed idea that Germany must be victorious; but, instead of that, there is a feeling of certainty that the result must be indecisive; and the following is a brief resume of the reasons therefor. Russia is credited with an enormous army; but owing to the fact that Germany is still occupying a large part of Poland, it is reckoned that Russia is not capable of making an advance, mostly on the presumption that she is unable to either clothe, feed, or adequately arm her troops, and that it is quite impossible for England to supply the deficiency. Hence, although Germany may not be able to defeat Russia, owing to the vast numbers of Russia's army, yet the Germans believe that they can comfortably hold her in check with their present forces, aided by the Austrians. Turkey, it may be remarked, never seems to be very definitely counted upon. On the Western front, therefore, is where Germany expects to achieve most, as it seems to be the idea that France cannot either increase her forces or adequately maintain those which are already in the field, as the wastage is evidently severe. At the same time, they reckon that England can supply her with sufficient munitions of war to keep her men well equipped. With regard to the British Army, the idea generally prevalent, as I interpreted it, is as follows: The army already fighting is regarded as the best in the field; but it is thought that England will at the most merely keep it at its present strength, or possibly increase it by about 100,000-200,000, and that the fresh troops will in no way compare with the existing forces. It is generally admitted that England may have a further million, or even more, troops, but such as they are they will be retained in England for Home Defence. English officers, it is maintained, must be unobtainable except in the distant future.

Taking these points, the Germans most decidedly count on breaking the Allies' line and on reaching Calais, where they intend to establish batteries to command the Channel. This point gained, then is to be made, the attempt on England. I shall refer to this point later.

The Army and Navy.

The most noticeable point which the average German never

seems properly to estimate is that of their own numbers. Where is Germany to find all the men necessary for these vast operations, including filling up all forces, and, at the same time, not disturbing her railways, factories, and agriculture, all of which are vital for the prosecution of the war? This question is answered by saying that by calling out 1914 and 1915 classes sufficient men would be available certainly for the present year.

When in Hanover I happened to exhibit an English penny Iron Cross, and was promptly told to throw it in the fire, as if I was discovered with it I should be imprisoned for contempt. In this connection it is of interest to know that at the conclusion of the 1870 war one-third of the Prussian Army received the Cross. Apparently that rate is to be exceeded in the present war. Airmen are granted the Cross of the Second Class as soon as they have indicated an enemy position with sufficient accuracy to ensure its being successfully shelled. The method adopted is for the airmen to fly in a figure of eight and the "waist" of the eight indicates the exact position of the desired object. This requires a good display of skill on the part of the airmen. With regard to the German Fleet, the Germans seem to be very proud of it. The morning greeting of the sailors to their captain when drawn up for inspection is now "Gott strafe England," which greeting causes a good deal of satisfaction. It is pointed out that a good portion of the German Fleet was away on the declaration of war, and has now ceased to exist, and that consequently the remainder had to cause as much worry to the British Fleet and commerce as possible, a duty which the Germans think is being ably carried out. There are one or two amusing stories in circulation which I heard that seem to be worth repeating.

The first is as follows: It is always possible to tell whether soldiers have been to the front or not, as when on their way there they always sing "Die Wacht am Rhein," while on their return they always sing hymns—presumably because they are still alive. The other is based on the German pride in thorough knowledge of all details connected with the Army. A man was asked why the "Landsturm" always wear a cross on their helmets, and not knowing the reason had a happy inspiration. It is to signify they are married men and so have to bear their cross.

It must not be thought that

there is an actual shortage of supply in Germany of many articles where there has been a big rise in price. In many instances it means that the Government have taken over all supplies as a measure of caution, in much the same way as sugar has been in England. Rubber is by no means so much in demand as the price seems to indicate, certainly for Government use.

The ships at Antwerp.

With regard to general trade. This is being carried on with largely reduced personnel and, of course, in the matter of overseas trade has practically ceased; but it must not be overlooked that Germany is still trading with Holland, Switzerland, Italy, and the Balkan States, and the Government are giving every facility to trades to carry on, very light charges for freight being substituted for the normal rates, and, of course, the changes in manufactures are manifold, as everyone tries to adapt plant to the needs of the Army, which needs seem to be endless.

I returned to Holland when the question of keeping the Dutch Army at full strength was being discussed, and when it was decided that it was necessary, for the safety of the country to do so. Possibly the following facts throw some light on this question.

The Germans have been busy in repairing the ships which were

unfit on the evacuation of Antwerp. If the Germans happened to be successful in their attempt to reach Calais—a point I referred to before—the repaired vessels would without doubt be used as transports for an attempt against England. This would mean in all probability the violation of neutral waters, as the vessels would hardly come out as peaceful merchantmen, to be snapped up by the British Fleet. If, however, the Germans fail in their

WHAT TO DO AFTER THE WAR.

(Continued from page 3.)

The defence of a neighbouring small country against a great country is therefore felt in England to be the defence of England. It is a fact that involves no special virtue on the part of England; it is merely a fact of political tradition and national self-interest. Thus there was

very any doubt in England that

the war must be carried through

to the end at whatever cost of

men and treasure.

It is not a

war inspired by hate of Germany;

it is indeed remarkable that one

constantly finds English people

stating (however, mistaken) that

this war will be an emancipation

for the German people themselves

from the yoke of militarism, and

there is nothing in England to

correspond to the passion of hatred

which has so often of late been

exhibited in Germany;

We Must Assert Our Ideals.

By far the most powerful invective written in English against Germany and against the outrages perpetrated in Belgium, Northern France, and Poland have not come

out of England, but out of the

neutral United States and sometimes

from men themselves of

German origin. I am quite willing

to accept them and I prefer

that they should be expressed by

neutral countries. But, having

agreed that this war—and the

fact that there was no power on

earth strong enough to prevent

this war—is a stain not only on

the civilisation and humanity of

the twentieth century, but on the

mere elementary common sense

of the whole world, which will

never be wiped out, I would rather pass on. Let us discuss what to do after the war.

First of all we need a more

active, vigorous, and practically

organised assertion of our ideals.

In the present war most of the

anti-militarists and socialists in

the belligerent countries have

temporarily deserted their prin-

ciples to support their countries.

They have acted reasonably and

naturally, and we need not fear

that they are not at least more

convinced of their principles than

ever before, though it may well

be that, after the war, those who,

like Liebknecht, have firmly and

courageously maintained their

principles, will occupy the position

of higher dignity and authority.

There can be no doubt, how-

ever, that we witness to-day a

great triumph for all those in all

countries who regard militarism

as supremely important and who

look upon war as, at the worst,

an "inevitable necessity," quite

compatible with the best interests

of mankind. That triumph must

not be long lived, and those of us

who think otherwise must see to

it that the reaction is so sharp

and so severe that militarism will

never be able to hold up its head

in the world again.

It is indeed rather difficult to

understand how it has come about

that militarism has succeeded in

maintaining its credit so long, for

its fictionality so transparent. Put

ting aside the claim that war is a

good thing in itself, even a great

moral force—a claim that could

be made only in a civilisation

which was but a veneered savagery—the chief excuse for military armaments has been that they were a safeguard against war. It is scarcely a plausible excuse.

Suppose that every householder

were compelled to provide him

self with a set of burglar's imple-

ments; to keep them always

ready for use; to replace them

constantly by the latest new

devices, and to spend much time in

thinking out the best methods of

burglariously entering his neigh-

bour's houses—are we really to

believe that that is the best way

of guarding against burglary?

If any one ever really believed

that such a method, when adopt-

ed by nations, is the best way to prevent war, he will now be able to believe it no longer. After this war, any one who puts forth so simple-minded a notion will only meet with ridicule.

Militarism has been deprived of the only support having even the faintest pretence of plausibility, which it ever possessed.

To-day it must have become clear even to the most fanatical admirers of militarism that the world can no longer be run on military lines. The natural evolution of social order must be allowed to run its natural course. There can be no doubt as to what that course is.

In our early societies, when

two persons quarrelled, they fought out their quarrel, and the stronger won, whether or not his cause was just. That method was so flagrantly unreasonable that it was abolished, and the two antagonists were compelled to bring their quarrel into a court of justice, to be tried according to law; and henceforth the force was no longer behind the antagonists, but behind the court.

But it is just as unjust as disorderly for two nations to settle their quarrels by force as for two individuals.

The natural evolution of international law, therefore, must be a sanction.

That is to say that, just as behind the laws regulating the rights of individuals there is the power of the police, so behind the laws regulating the rights of nations there is the power of an international army, able to impose justice on even the strongest of criminal States.

Joint Army Idea Not New.

So far as pacifists fail to recognise that elemental fact, they are merely dreaming an idle dream

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1915.

COMPANY REPORT.

The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

The report of the above Company, for the year ended December 31, 1914, to be presented at the meeting of shareholders on March 31, is as follows:—
The directors beg to submit their report and balance sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1914.
The gross profit for the year is \$470,378.34
Add surplus on Dredger Account after providing \$40,000 last year... \$18,206.96
\$497,555.30

After paying Bank Interest... \$135,813.03
and depreciating Plant and Buildings by... \$61,323.47
\$197,136.50

there remains a net profit of... \$300,448.80
and adding amount brought forward from last account \$43,307.07
leaves available a sum of... \$343,845.87

which the directors recommend to be appropriated as follows:—

To pay a Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum or \$3.00 per share... \$150,000.00

Carry forward to new account... \$193,845.87

Directors.—In accordance with Nos. 73 and 85 of the Company's Articles of Association, Hon. Mr. D. Landale and Mr. A. S. Sorensen retire by rotation but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. Mr. H. P. White having resigned, on leaving the Colony, Mr. G. W. Barton was invited to join the Board in his place, and this appointment requires confirmation at this meeting. During the year Mr. E. Goetz, Mr. H. A. Siebs and Mr. A. Widmann resigned their seats on the Board. Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell has been appointed Chairman for the year 1915.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Mr. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., and Mr. A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., who retire and offer themselves for re-selection.

STANLEY H. DODWELL,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1915.

Profit and Loss Account.
To Bank Interest \$135,813.03
To Amount written off Plant and Buildings... \$61,323.47
\$197,136.50

To Balance... \$300,448.80

\$497,555.30

By Balance of Working Account \$535,778.23

Less Rates and Taxes 19,050.35

Less Crown Rent 10,038.28

Less Insurance 9,620.88

Less Directors and Auditors' fees 17,892.30

\$5,899.89

By Surplus on Dredger Account after providing \$40,000 last year 18,206.96

\$497,555.30

Balance Sheet LIABILITIES:

Capital 50,000 Shares at \$50 each, fully paid up... \$2,500,000.00

Reserve Fund 200,000.00

Marine Insurance Fund 81,698.69

Sundry Creditors 2,524,043.07

Balance of Profit brought forward

FRENCH CONVENT.

Yesterday Afternoon's Function.

At the conclusion of the distribution of certificates at the French Convent yesterday, which function was graciously carried out by Lady May, Bishop Pozzoni thanked her Ladyship for so doing. Her presence, he remarked, was a great encouragement to the children. It also encouraged those who were doing their best to assist in the alleviation of the distress which hundreds and thousands were suffering because of a war which was none of their seeking.

The prize distribution was followed by a performance of "The Enchanted Glen," which was witnessed by a large attendance including Lady and the Misses May, M. Liebert, Commodore and Mrs. Astorather, Bishop Pozzoni, Rev. Fathers Robert and Naval, and de Maria and other members of the clergy, Major F. W. Bowen, Mr. Ralphs, Inspector of English Schools, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Edie, Mrs. Langdale, Mrs. Pollock, Madame de Reus, and Mrs. H. W. Bird, as well as many others.

from last account... 43,397.07
Profit for the year ending 31.12.14 as per above statement \$300,448.80
\$343,845.87

ASSETS.
Value of Kowloon, Cosmopolitan and Aberdeen Docks, buildings and plant, including floating plant as at 31.12.13 as per last statement... 3,676,680.24
Less Sales... 2,150.00
Less written off... 61,323.47
\$3,473.47

3,613,206.77

Additions during 1914... 94,611.16

3,707,817.93

Sundry Debtors... 461,742.27

Material in Stock and in transit at book value and amount expended on labour and material, with a fair percentage for establishment charges on work in progress, as at 31.12.14, less instalments received on account... 1,420,027.43

\$3,649,587.63

Kowloon Docks, 17th March, 1915.

STANLEY H. DODWELL, Director.

DAVID LANDALE, Director.

R. M. DYER, Chief Manager.

GEO. A. CALDWELL, Secretary.

We report that we have examined the above Balance Sheet dated 31st December, 1914, with the books and accounts of the Company and have obtained all the information and explanations given us, and as shown by the books of the Company. The work in progress entered at the amount expended thereon, with a fair proportion of establishment charges, and the value of material on hand are certified by the Chief Manager.

In our opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the books of the Company. The work in progress entered at the amount expended thereon, with a fair proportion of establishment charges, and the value of material on hand are certified by the Chief Manager.

The allocation of expenditure shown on fixed assets has also been certified by the Chief Manager.

Messrs. Shawin, Tomes and Co.

This morning received a wire from Shanghai to the effect that the

directors of the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd., will recom-

mend to the forthcoming meeting

of shareholders a dividend at the

rate of 30 per cent.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION'S PROPOSED DIVIDEND

Messrs. Shawin, Tomes and Co.

This morning received a wire from

Shanghai to the effect that the

directors of the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd., will recom-

mend to the forthcoming meeting

of shareholders a dividend at the

rate of 30 per cent.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS SUSTAIN CONSIDERABLE LOSSES.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF FRANCE SATISFACTORY.

Fruitless German Efforts.

(Paris Telegram.)

TOBACCO FOR TROOPS.

The Subscriptions to the Local Fund.

The following list of subscribers to the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund for the Allied Forces, has been sent to us:—

Amount acknowledged to 13th March 1915, \$3,372.07

List No. 1 Continued.

Mr. J. G. Winnings ... 100.00

University List.

Mr. Charles Eliot ... \$15.00

Mr. O. A. M. Smith ... 10.00

Dr. F. Clark ... 5.00

Mr. W. J. Hinton ... 5.00

Dr. G. E. Macleod ... 5.00

Dr. K. H. Digby ... 5.00

Mr. J. D. Wright ... 5.00

Mr. A. G. Warren ... 5.00

Mr. A. C. Franklin ... 5.00

Mr. E. J. Surman ... 5.00

Mr. G. E. Marley ... 5.00

Mr. K. Brayshaw ... 5.00

Mr. W. P. O. Trafford ... 5.00

Mr. F. A. Redmond ... 5.00

Mr. T. H. Mathewman ... 5.00

Dr. E. L. M. Lobb ... 5.00

Dr. W. V. M. Kock ... 5.00

Mr. Brown ... 5.00

Dr. O. Marriott ... 5.00

Dr. W. B. A. Moore ... 5.00

Dr. C. W. McKenna ... 5.00

Mr. F. K. ... 5.00

Messrs. J. Day, T. E. Cheah, C. G. Anderson, Dr. E. L. de Souza \$2.50 each

Messrs. Chan Wing To, Cheng Kung Cheng \$2.87.....

Mr. F. H. Wong 10.00

Messrs. Wai, Wing Lok, Y. K. Chan, H. L. Yun, Tay Gan Tin, W. Gittens, Cheah Tsing Lim, N. C. Leung, K. H. Eu, A. H. Rumjahn, Wan Ying Shing, Y. T. Yeon, R. Anderson, O. C. Danenberg, D. P. Dixon, J. M. Jack, \$1.00 each

Messrs. W. Hall, Sun Whee, Long, Ng Sze Cheong, J. Morris, M. A. Xavier, Wong Wai Heung, Fung Man Sui, C. F. Woo, T. O. Wong, U. Po, Cheung Yat Cai, A. O. Merican, Cheong Chai, S. R. Krishnan, Lim Ohong Eng, Lim Soon Mat, Tel Lean Swee, N. D. Pallen, G. S. Kwok, N. C. Wong, Wong Kwok Kan, Li Teak Lan, Ng Sze Kwong, Tang Ying Lau, Wong Po Kie, \$1. each

25.00

\$180.50

List No. 18 Continued.

Mrs. P. Jacks ... 10.00

Mr. P. Jacks ... 10.00

Agreeable ... 5.00

25.00

\$180.50

List No. 58 Continued.

from a Bridge party 20.00

List No. 75. 5.00

Mr. C. Lafrantz ... 5.00

List No. 78.

Messrs. W. O. K., A. H. B., J. H. B., W. F., A. J. G., A. B. C.

Messrs. P. B., R. W. B., R. C. \$100.00

9.00

List No. 88.

Messrs. W. Elwes, W. Monfague Black, O. H. Super, E. E. Cocks, D. G. Cheekman, M. F. Murray, W. H. Ford, A. S. Kempthorne, Money Box, \$5.00

45.00

\$3,750.57

Amount expended 3,229.16

Balance in hand \$527.41

MARIA PERIPATETICA.

THE FRENCH CONVENT.

A New Bill to be Shortly Introduced.

Sad painted flowers, east unwise into Life's lap; poor face that fat.

Has mocked at, drunk to, smitten, kissed,

Until I read the rune thereof With more in it to love than hate;

With more pity than to love:—

What nights were thine; what morn were theirs?

Whose sleep was incense, vital, rare,

Burned into ashes unaware;

Before thy desecrated shrine!

Tay barren bosom freed their care,

Because its milk was bitter wine.

Off all that loved and let thee go.

Is there not one whose lips impress'd

Their stamp upon thy memory ac-

Or dark or fair, or black or white—

WHY you do use tinned cream,
tinned milk, tinned skimmed milk?

WHEN you can get FRESH CREAM,
FRESH MILK, FRESH SKIMMED
MILK,

DELIVERED at your address twice
a day.

GUARANTEED
PURE and WHOLESOME.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

NOTICES

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The man who carries no Life Assurance does not, as he thinks, carry his own risk; he compels his family to carry it. When he dies the loss does not fall on him, but on his dependents, and the price they often pay is self-denial, privation and want. Nor is the Bachelor in any better position, since he is taking the chance of others providing for his old age.

Send for information to:-

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Established 1865.

12 Des Vaux Road.

THE IDEAL DISTEMPER.**"SYNOLEO" (RECD.)**

(IN PASTE FORM).

Requires only the addition of cold water to be ready for use. Absolutely dependable in its results.

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In many Artistic Tints. Tin Cards on application.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.
HONGKONG BRANCH.

Alexander Building.

Tel. 763

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE,
HOTEL MANSIONS
(Lately occupied by KRUSE & CO.)

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE WORLD-RENNED
IMPERIO DEL MUNDO CIGARS

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TH. VAFIADIS'

"CROWN PRINCE" AND OTHER CIGARETTES.
SUPPLIERS TO LEADING CLUBS & HOTELS.

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CIGARS, CIGARETTES & TOBACCO

to suit the taste of all SMOKERS.

Our Havana Cigars are specially stored in air-tight safes. Importers of MELACHRINO and DIMITRINO's Cigarettes. Fresh Stock of ARDATH'S Virginia Cigarettes and Tobacco. Craven Mixture, Black Cat Mixture, and Grapnel Mixture, received by every Mail.

Mail orders promptly and carefully executed.

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C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

SINGON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Stores and Shipchandlers, Nos. 35 and 37, King Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

HIMRODS
Gives instant relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH.

You will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unique. Let us send you a sample. Sold in jars. Price 10/- per jar.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

11.15 WHAT YOU GET MORE
THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE
DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS
DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA
IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

POST OFFICE

SHIPPING NEWS

WEATHER REPORT

MAIL STEAMERS

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILST IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNFURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended as also are the Parcel Post services to France & Tsingtau.

British Postal Orders are now on sale at the Sui Yung Foon Branch Post Office.

The Public are advised to post early as there is a danger of late posted correspondence missing the mail owing to the censorship.

The afternoon Mail for Canton will close at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. No late bag will be closed on board the steamer.

The Pillar Box formerly at the junction of Kimberley and Nathan Roads has been removed to the junction of Austin Avenue and Kimberley Road.

The Luchow, with the Mail from London (via Siberia) of Friday, the 19th inst., is due to arrive here on Sunday, the 21st inst.

The Yashka Maru, with the Mail from London (via Nagapatam) is due to arrive here on Monday, the 22nd inst.

The Tamba Maru, with the American Mail, ex Manchuria, is scheduled to arrive here on Sunday, the 28th inst.

MAILS DUE.

Siberian, Luchow, 21st Inst.
English, Yaska Maru, 22nd Inst.
American, Tamba Maru, 28th Inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY

Philippine Is.—For YUENSANG, 20th Inst., 2 p.m.

Formosa via TAKAO—For UME MARU, 20th Inst., 3 p.m.

Hoio, Tournon & Quinhon—For VARGO, 20th Inst., 4 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Tientsin—For WEI-HAI-WEI, 20th Inst., 4 p.m.

Shanghai, and North China Europe via Siberia—LIANG-CHOW, 20th Inst., 4 p.m.

Siberian Mail: (Tiontin, Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P.O. Friday, 28th March.)

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per KAIJO MARU, 21st Inst., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy Formosa via Tamsui—Per DALIN M., 21st Inst., 9 a.m.

Saigon—For DERWENT, 21st Inst., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 23rd March.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B. C., Seattle and United Kingdom via Canada—For AKI M., 23rd Mar., 11 a.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Friday, 26th Inst.)

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-CHING, 23rd Inst., noon.

Philippine Is.—For TEAN, 23rd Mar., 3 p.m.

Shanghai, & North China—For KAM-CHOW, 23rd Inst., 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 24th March.

Hoio, & Pakhoi—Per WENCHOW, 24th Inst., 9 a.m.

Sandakan—Per MAUSANG, 24th Inst., 11 a.m.

Straits, India via Calcutta—Per NAM-SANG, 24th Inst., 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 25th March.

Straits, Ceylon, Maldives & London—Per SUWA M., 25th Inst., 10 a.m.

Tientsin—Per HUICHOW, 25th Inst., 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, S. America & Canada—Per FRANCISCO & United Kingdom via Canada (Europe via Siberia)—Per CHIYO M., 25th Inst., 11 a.m.

(Tiontin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Monday, 29th Inst.)

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed Fish, Haddock, Kippers &c.

ARRIVED.

Teu, Br. ss. 1,350, Walker, 10th instant.

—Manila, 16th Inst., Gen.-B. & S.

Atalantique, Fr. ss. 3,475, Charbonnel, 19th Inst.—Shanghai, 17th Inst., Gen.—M. Co.

Murex, Br. ss. 2,323, Williams, 19th Inst.—Balik Papan, 13th Inst., Ballast—A. P. Co.

Arabian, Danish ss. 3,004, L. Togte, 19th Inst.—Gothenburg, 1st Jan., Gen.—Order.

Fausang, Br. ss. 1,410, Malkin, 19th Inst.—Bagan, 14th Inst., Rice—J. M. & Co.

Kwangtung, Chinese ss. 2,305, Davis, 20th Inst.—Shanghai, 15th Inst., Gen.—G. M. S. Co.

Prometheus, Br. ss. U. Jensen, 20th Inst.—Bangkok, 11th instant, Gen.—T. & Co.

Kanchow, British ss. 1,223, J. Gibbs, 19th instant—Shanghai, 15th instant, General—B. & S.

Hain Chang, Chi. ss. 1,445, Munro, 20th instant—Tientsin, 15th instant, Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Liangchow, Br. ss. 1,220, Benson, 20th Inst.—Canton, Gen.—B. & S.

Hue, Fr. ss. 705, Cornelissen, 20th Inst.—Haiphong, Gen.—Marly.

ARRIVED.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood

2 Formosa Channel

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamock

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan

China Coast Meteorological Register

DEPARTED.

March 19.

Eiger for Newchwang, Chefoo & Dalny

Mexico City for Saigon

Phnompenh for Saigon

Tahchee for Manila & San Francisco

Haiyang for Saigon

Huan for Yokohama via Shanghai

Sukka for K. C. Wan

Wada Maru for Takao

Yawata Maru for Moji

Rokko Maru for Takao

Haiman for Foochow via Swatow

Telmachus for Liverpool via Singapore

Note for Yokohama via Shanghai

Wostok 7a 29.69 24 10 fine 4 s

Nemuro 6a 29.89 n 2

Hakodate 29.79

Tokio 29.89 waw 1

Kochi 29.93

Nagasaki 29.97 w 5

K'agima 30.02 n 2

Oshima 30.12 52 86 w 2 b

Naha 30.15 52 86 w 2 b

Lah'ima 30.17 54 87 n 1

Bonin Is. 30.12 54 87 n 0

Chefoo 30.13 33 69 nw 7 bca

Hankow 30.12 41 sw 2 bm

Guttaif 30.08 47 47 4 bzz

Sharp P. 7a 30.17 52 63 w 1 b

Amoy 30.12 52 86 w 2 b

Swatow 30.13 54 87 nw 1 c

Taihoku 5a 30.15 54 92 n 0

Taipei 30.15 54 nne 0 b

Kobun 30.11 64 n 0 c

P'dores 30.14 52 61 n 4 o

Canton 6a 30.19 52 107 w 1 b

H'kong 30.17 57 85 o b

Gap Rock 30.19 54 one 3 o

Macao 30.13 54 83 n 4 b

Wuchow 9a 29.94 77 86 n 4 o

Pakhoi 29.95 75 83 n 0 b

Hollow 6a 30.20 61 83 nw 1 o

Tourane 30.10 66 nne 6 o

C. St. J. 30.12 66 nne 6 o

Aperi 30.04 68 92 1 o

Dagupan 29.95 72 91 nne 1 b